

FRENCH LEFT FORCED BACK; GERMAN DROPS BOMBS ON PARIS;
BRITISH, REENFORCED NEAR CAMBRAI, READY FOR NEW ATTACK;
NEW ZEALAND TROOPS SEIZE APIA, CAPITAL OF GERMAN SAMOA



GERMAN RESIDENTS OF LONDON HELD AS "PRISONERS OF WAR" AT THE OLYMPIA

ALLIES REFORM
AFTER DEFEAT
AND ADVANCE

Loss of 6,000 in Four Days
Made Up Doubly, War
Office Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, August 30.
The official press bureau of the War Office issued the following statement today:
"During four days, from August 23 to August 26 inclusive, the British troops, conforming to the general movement of the French armies, resisted and checked the German advance and withdrew to new lines of defence.
"The battle began at Mons last Sunday with a stubborn German attack which was completely checked on the British front. The Germans made vigorous efforts with superior numbers on Monday to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British force and drive it into the fortress of Mauberge. These efforts were frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was effected. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, far exceeding ours.
"The enemy in dense formation and enormous masses marched forward again and again to storm the British lines.
"The British retirement proceeded on August 25. There was continuous fighting, although it was not on a scale of the two previous days. By the night of August 25 the British had occupied a line from Cambrai to Le Cateau, to Landreies.
"It had been intended to resume the retirement on August 26, but a German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and so fierce that it was impossible to carry it out until the afternoon.
"The battle of August 26 was one

BRITISH TAKE
PORT OF APIA,
GERMAN SAMOA

An Expeditionary Force
From New Zealand Cap-
tures the Town.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, August 30.
The Official Bureau issued the following announcement to-night:
"The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the Governor of New Zealand stating that Apia, German Samoa, surrendered at 10 A. M. on Saturday to an expeditionary force sent from New Zealand."
Two-thirds of Samoa came into possession of Germany as a result of the supplementary negotiations which followed the partition treaty of 1899, whereby all east of the meridian of 171 west longitude became American and the larger islands west thereof were divided between Germany and Great Britain. To Germany was assigned the island of Upolu with its outliers of Manono and Apolima, to Great Britain fell Savaii, the largest island in the archipelago. The United States accepted its portion of Tutuila and the small and remote group of Manua, comprising the three islets of Tau, Ofu and Olosega.
Then Great Britain ceded Savaii to the Germans and received in compensation a free hand in the absorption of the kingdom of Tonga, certain rights in South Africa and the cession of the southern islands of the Solomon group in the western Pacific whereby the boundary of the British and German possessions was drawn between the islands of Bougainville and Choiseul and the Shortland group.
Upolu is the only island in the archipelago which has economic value. Its mountain chain reaches the height of 3,000 feet only at Mount Tafua in the west and Mount Fao, which overlooks Fagaloa Bay, near the east end.
Apia harbor, and the same is true of all the others, is dangerous during the southern winter, from November to March. It was in this time of bad weather

TWO months ago Olympia was the scene of the International Horse Show, in which officers of most of the armies of Europe competed, and of the Naval and Military Tournament. Now the annex of the building is used for the detention of Germans suspected of being spies. Immediately after the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany, the London police arrested 300 Germans in various parts of the city and took them to Olympia, where detachments of the Grenadiers and the Irish Guards took charge of them. Many have been released since on giving satisfactory accounts of themselves, but others are still under detention pending further inquiries.
The prisoners spend their time in playing cards, reading the papers and discussing the situation. At certain hours they are allowed to exercise in the great open space of the central arena. Their meals are brought in from a neighboring restaurant and they are allowed to receive visitors daily in the presence of an officer.
The wholesale detention of Germans in England was only a precautionary measure. Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, said in an official statement: "The public may be assured that the great majority of Germans remaining in this country are peaceful and innocent persons from whom no danger is to be feared."

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—The British and French forces, after being driven back, fighting from August 23 to 26, have reformed their lines and resumed the offensive. The British loss is reported to have been 6,000, but 12,000 men have been sent to take their places. The battle line of the allies now runs through Laberieres, Le Cateau and Cambrai. The Germans report that their forces have reached St. Quentin and are advancing from there toward the fortified positions of La Fere. The Mayor of Boulogne denies that that city has been taken by the Germans. According to a despatch from Paris a German aviator passed over that city in an aeroplane and dropped bombs which did only trifling damage.
TURKEY.—Washington reports that the first official information received that Turkey may become involved in the war was contained in a statement given out by the German Embassy. This information is to the effect that Turkey may at any moment join the Kaiser, and that a declaration of war against Great Britain is believed by the Germans likely to inflame the Moslems against the British in Egypt and India. Information from the Balkans is to the effect that German naval and army officers are being hurried to Constantinople in the expectation of war and that the situation within the Balkan area is becoming most serious.
RUSSIA.—Two Russian armies are now reported to be engaged along the frontiers of Germany and Austria. One is

BOMBS DROPPED
INTO PARIS BY
GERMAN FLYER

One Falls Near Railroad Sta-
tion, but Does No
Damage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Aug. 30.—Three bombs were dropped from a German aeroplane flying over Paris this afternoon. They fell near the Gare de l'Est and did no damage. The aeroplane was 6,000 feet over the city.
One bomb exploded near the Military Hospital. In the district are several large public buildings, including the St. Lazare Prison for Women, the Church of St. Laurent, the Gare du Nord, the Lariboisiere Hospital and the splendid Church of St. Vincent de Paul.
LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:
"A German aviator flew over Paris this afternoon and dropped six bombs, which fell in the most populous quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded.
"One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albouy and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on the Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode; the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital.
"Two others dropped in the Rue des Recolets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded.
"The aviator, who signed himself Lieut. von Heldsen, dropped manifestoes on which was written:
"The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender."
The Bonnet Rouge, commenting on the aeroplane incident, says:
"Parisians, it is the salute of the barbarians to the city. Courage! Confidence! The salute will be returned."
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS—DESKS.
21 E. 25th St. Complete office outfit.—Adv.

FIGHTING IS RESUMED IN
LORRAINE AND THE VOSGES;
FRENCH LEFT IS CHECKED

One Regiment of Kaiser's Troops Almost
Annihilated, Paris Reports—France
Calls Out Her 1914 Class of
200,000 Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Ministry of War issued the following communique at midnight:
"The situation in its entirety is the same as this morning. After a lull the conflict has been resumed in the Vosges and in Lorraine.
"On the Meuse at Sassy near Dun, a regiment of German infantry which had attempted to cross the river has been almost entirely annihilated.
"On our left the progress of the German right wing has forced our soldiers to give ground."
The Ministry of War announces that it has been decided to call out the class

80,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS
WITHDRAWN FROM FRONT

By JOHN MOON.
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."
OSTEND, August 30.
An Englishman whose information can be relied upon has just arrived here from Brussels and has furnished me with an account of a conversation he had with a German captain. The latter said the general impression is that the Germans may be a good way into France, but that they will never get to Paris; that the Germans are being completely encircled by the Belgians and

of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.
DESTROY PARIS SUBURBS.
Buildings Destroyed to Give Force
Fire Clear Field.
By HAMILTON FYFE.
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Aug. 30.—A noise of explosions as if a thousand houses, shops and factories within an area of sixty miles were being blown up was heard here to-day. The buildings were destroyed to give a clear field of fire for the Paris forts.
French and that they will have to withdraw their troops from the French border and Alsace to deal with the Russian avalanche in East Prussia.
The Germans, this officer said, are making frantic efforts to inflict a smashing blow on the allies, particularly the English forces. Notwithstanding the success which has been achieved by the German army the feeling among many of the troops is that they are fighting against too great odds.
Although every effort has been made to conceal any mention of Russian victories, the progress of the Russian in-